dress to the Southern people, recommending independent of all the world, so far as its the establishment, at Washington City, of a domestic institutions were concerned, the of Southern interests; which was of right and independence, and foreborne to read, and with some slight modifications, plead at a bar which she knew had no juris-

The following resolution was offered by the Hon. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, and unanimously adopted by the

Resolved, unanimously, That the committee, in publishing the Address, he instructed to give with it the names of the Senators and Representatives in Congress who concur in the proposition to establish the Southern Organ, as manifested by their subscriptions to the several copies of the plan in circulation, or who may hereafter authorise said committee to include their pages.

Maryland .- Senator: Thomas G. Pratt. Virginia .- Senators: R. M. T. Hunter. M. Mason. Representatives: J. A. Seddon, Thos. H. Averett, Paulus Powell, R. K. Meade, Alex. R. Holladay, Thos. S. Bocock, H. A. Edmundson, Jeremiah

North Carolina .- Senator: Willie P Mangum. Representatives: T. L. Cling-man, A. W. Venable, W. S. Ashe.

South Carolina .- Senators: A. P But ler, F. H. Elmore. Representatives: John McQueen, Joseph A. Woodward, Daniel Wallace, Wm. F. Colcock, James L. Orr, Armistead Burt, Isaac E. Holmes.

Georgia .- Senators: John McP. Berrien. William C. Dawson. Representatives: Jo seph W. Jackson, Alex. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, H. A. Haralson, Allen F. Alabama .- Senator: Jeremiah Clemens.

Representatives: David Hubbard, F. W. Bowdon, S. W. Inge, W. J. Alston, S. W. Harris. Mississippi.—Senator. Jefferson Davis.

Representatives: W. S. Featherston, Jacob Thompson, A. G. Brown, W. W. Mc-Willie

Louisiana .- Senators: S. U. Downs Pierre Soule. Representatives: J. H. Harmanson, Emile La Sere, Isaac E. Morse. Arkansas .- Senators: Solon Borland, W. Sebustian. Representative: William R. Johnson.

Texas .- Representatives: Vol. E. How ard. D. S. Kaufman. Missouri .- Senator: D. R. Atchison.

Representative: James S. Green. Kentucky.—Representatives: R. H. Stanton, James L. Johnson.

Tennessee .- Senator: Hopkins L. Turney. Representatives: James H. Thomas, Frederick P. Stanton, C. H. Williams, J. G. Harris, John H. Savage.

Florida. - Senators: Jackson Morton, D L. Yulee. Representative: E. Carringtor

And upon motion, the meeting adjourned HOPKINS L. TURNEY, Chairman.

WM J. ALSTON, Secretary.

### THE ADDRESS.

The committee to which was referred the duty of preparing an Address to the people of the slaveholding States upon the subject of a Southern Organ, to be estabtished in the City of Washington, put chance to entertain it, but by the truth which forth the following :

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A number of Sena- truth is with us, and therefore we should not tors and Representatives in Congress from shrink from the contest. We have too much the Southern States of the Confederacy deep- staked upon it to shrink or to tremble-a ly impressed with a sense of the dangers property interest, in all its forms, of incalcuwhich beset those States, have considered lable amount and value; the social organizacarefully our means of self-defence within tion, the equality, the liberty, nay, the existhe Union and the Constitution, and have lence of fourteen or fifteen States of the Concome to the conclusion that it is highly important to establish in this city a paper, which, struggle in which we are engaged. We without reference to political party, shall be must maintain the equality of our political devoted to the rights and interests of the position in the Union; we must maintain the South, so far as they are involved in the ques- dignity and respectability of our social positions growing out of African slavery. To tion before the world; and must maintain establish and maintain such a paper, your and secure our liberty and rights, so far as support is necessary, and accordingly we our united efforts can protect them; and, if address you on the subject.

pale of the Union, and by means known to In the contest now going on, the constitutional equality of fifteen States is put in the Constitution. The union of the South question. Some sixteen hundred millions worth of negro property is involved directly. and indirectly, though not less surely, an incalculable amount of property in other forms. But to say this is to state less than half the doom that hangs over you. Your social forms and institutions-which separate the European and the African races into distinct classes, and assign to each a different sphere in society-are threatened with overthrow Whether the negro is to occupy the same social rank with the white man, and enjoy equally the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizenship-in short, all the honors and dignities of society-is a question or greater moment than any mere question of property can be.

Such is the contest now going on-a contest in which public opinion, if not the prevailing, is destined to be a most prominent force; and yet, no organ of the united interests of those assailed has as yet been established, nor does there exist any paper which can be the common medium for an interchange of opinions amongst the South-ern States. Public opinion, as it has been as is known, with Great Britain, who, after to secure a President, who is an object of against any "Wilmot" which might herehaving contributed mainly to its establish- interest not because he will certainly rule, or after make its appearance in Congress. ment in the New World, devoted her most earnest efforts, for purposes not yet fully explained, to its abolition in America. How wisely this was done, so far as her own col- tion, and her important rights and interests favorable or practicable plan of adjustment, onies were concerned, time has determined; are objects of continual assault from the ma- than the one now under consideration in and all comment upon this subject on our jority; and the party press, dependent as it Congress.—Atlanta Intelligencer, Ga. part would be entirely superfluous. If, however, her purpose was to reach and em-

and thousand

Address to the People of the Southern a common language, have made the English can always be heard through its press at THE SOUTHERN PRESS. At a large meeting of Southern members of both Houses of Congress, held at the Captiol on the evening of the 7th ultimo, the Hon. Hopkins L. Turner, of Tennessee, having been appointed Chairman at a previous meeting, took the Chair; and, on motion of the Hon. David Hubbard, of Alabama, was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, the Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, from the committee appointed at a preliminary meeting, reported an Addiendal and the staken no steps to agreat extent, and the efforts of the British Government and people to mould the public opinion of all who speak the English language, have not been vain or fruitless. On the contrary, they have been deeply felt wherever the English language is spoken; and the more efficient and dangerous, because, as yet, the South has taken no steps to appear and plead at the bar of the world, before which has been summoned, and by which she she has been summoned, and by which she has been tried already without a hearing. Secured by constitutional guarancies, and the committee and through the South through what organ or press at Washington can Southern men communicate with the world, or with each other, upon their own peculiar interests? So far from writing, or permitting anything to be written, which is calculated to defend the rights of the South, or state its case, the papers here are engaged in lulling the South has taken no steps to appear and plead at the bar of the world, before which has been summoned, and by which she has been summoned, and by which she has been tried already without a hearing. Secured by constitutional guarancies, and the committee and the seat of Government, but through what the Seat of Government, but through what the Seat of Government, but through what organ or press at Washington can Southern men communicate with the Seat of Government, but through what the Seat of Government, but through the Seat of Government, but through the Seat of Government and people to mould the public opinion of all who organ or press at Washington can South ed at a preliminary meeting, reported an AdSecured by constitutional guaranties, and terest you may possess, no matter how dear
dress to the Southern people, recommending independent of all the world, so far as its or how vital and momentous.

of our own country, against us; and resting upon the undoubted truth that our domestic

institutions were the subjects of no Govern-

been passive under these assaults, until

those who wield the power of this Govern-

beyond their power of resistance, to wage

war against our property, our rights, and

our social system, which, if successfully prosecuted, must end in our destruction.

Every inducement-the love of power, the

desire to accomplish what are, with less

truth than plausibility, called "reforms"-

all are offered to tempt them to press upor

those who are represented, and, in fact

seem to be an easy prey to the spoiler. Our

equlity under the Constitution is, in effect

denied: our social institutions are derided

and contemned, and ourselves treated with

contumely and scorn through all the avennes

which have as yet been opened to the pub-

lic opinion of the world. That these

assaults should have had their effect is not

surprising, when we remember that, as yet,

we have offered no organized resistance to

them, and opposed but little, except the iso-

lated efforts of members of Congress, who

have occasionally raised their voices against

what they believe to be wrongs and injustice.

tain an issue, in which we find ourselves in

volved by those who make war upon us in

regard to every interest that is peculiar to

us, and which is not enjoyed in common with

them, however guarantied by solemn com-

pact, and no matter how vitally involving our

prosperity, happiness, and salety. It is time that we should take measures to defend our-

selves against assaults which can end in

nothing short of our destruction, if we oppose

no resistance to them. Owing to accidenta

circumstances, and a want of knowledge of

the true condition of things in the Southern

States, the larger portion of the press and of

the political literature of the world has been

directed against us. The moral power of

public opinion parries political strength along with it, and if against us, we must wrestle

with it or fall. If, as we firmly believe, truth

s with us, there is nothing to discourage us

The eventual strength of an opinion is to

be measured, not by the number who may

sustains it 'We believe-nay, we know, that

federacy-all rest upon the result of the

possible, we must effect all this within the

upon these vital interests is necessary, not

only for the sake of the South, but perhaps

for the sake of the Union. We have great

interests exposed to the assaults, not only of

the world at large, but of those who, consti-

tuting a majority, wield the power of our

own consederated States. We must defend

those interests by all legitimate means, or

else perish either in or without the effort. To

make successful defence, we must unite with

It is time that we should meet and main-

This state of things results from party ob newspaper, to be devoted to the support and south has reposed under the conciousness ligations and a regard to party success. And defence of Southern interests; which was of right and independence, and foreborne to they but subserve the ends of their estabishment in consulting their own interests. diction over this particular subject. In this we have been theoretically right, but practically we have made a great mistake. All as sentinels over interests that are repugnant to the feelings of the majority of the selfsustaining party.

means, political, diplomatic, and literary, have been used to concentrate the public opinion, not only of the world at large, but In the Federal Legislature the South has ome voice and some votes; but over the public press, as it now stands at the Seat of committee that reported the Address to the Government, the North has a controlling in- People of the South. It should have been ment but our own local Governments, and fluence. The press of this city takes its tone from that of the North. Even our bers approving of the establishment of this concerned no one but ourselves, we have Southern press is subjected, more or less, to danger menaces us from every quarter. A great party has grown up, and is increasing our southern men, owe their public standing in the United States, which seems to think and reputation too often to the commendation it a duty they owe to earth and heaven to and praise of the Northern press. Southern make war on a domestic institution upon newspapers republish from their respective which are staked our property, our social party organs in this city, and in so doorganization, and our peace and safety. Sectional feelings have been invoked, and ing; reproduce—unconscious, doubtless, in most instances, of the wrong they do-the northern opinion in regard to public men and measures. How dangerous such a state of things must be to the fidelity of your rement have been tempted almost, if not quite, presentatives it is needless to say! They are but men, and it would be unwise to suppose that they are beyond the reach of temp-tations which influence the rest of mankind.

> Fellow-citizens, it rests with ourselves to alter this state of things, so far as the South is concerned. We have vast interests, which we are bound, by many considerations, to great end is to establish a Southern Organ here, a paper through which we may com mune with one another and the world at arge. We do not propose to meddle with to enlist every southern man in a southern cause, and in defence of southern rights, be he Whig or be he Democrat. We do not propose to disturb him, or to shake him in the South, which are involved in the great do as they please. abolition movement, as paramount to al party and all other political considerations. And surely the time has come when all outhern men should unite for the purpose of Legislature of the Union is diminishing with every census; the dangers which menace us are daily becoming greater; and, the chief in-strument in the assaults upon us is the public oress, over which, owing to our supineness, the North exercises a controlling influence. So tar as the South is concerned, we can change and reverse this state of things. It is not to be borne, that public sentiment at the South should be stifled or controlled by the party

Let us have a press of our own, as the North has, both here and at home-a press which shall be devoted to Southern rights and animated by Southern feeling; which shall look not to the North but the South for the tone which is to pervade it. Claiming our share of power in Federal Legislation, let us also claim our share of influence in the opments to be made in extenuation of the ress of the country. Let us organize every Southern town and county, so as to send this paper into every house in the land. Let us take, too, all the means necessary to maintain the paper by subscription, so as to ncrease its circulation, and promte the spread of knowledge and truth. Let every ortion of the South furnish its full quota of alent and money to sustain a paper which ught to be supported by all, because it will e devoted to the interest of every Southern man. It will be the earnest effort of the committee who are charged with these arrangements, to procure editors of high talent and standing; and they will also see that the paper is conducted without opposition, and without reference to the political parties of the day. With these assurances, we feel justified in calling upon you, the people of the Southern States-to make the necessary efforts to establish and maintain the proposed

paper. A. P. BUTLER, JACKSON MORTON, R. TOOMBS, J. THOMPSON.

May 6,1850.

The Nashville Convention.

This body brought its deliberations to each other upon one vital question, and make close on the 12th inst. The substance of

this, however, we too must open up avenues to the public mind; we, too, must have an organ through which we can appeal to the south of that line open alike to slaveholders of America do not breathe. Yet you brand there of the south of America do not breathe. world, and commune with each other. The want of such an organ, heretolore, has been mise amounts only to prohibition north, and rights accorded to them by the Union of the old ern States. Public opinion, as it has been formed and directed by the combined influence of interest and prejudice, is the force which has been most potent against us in the war now going on against the institution of negro slavery; and yet we have taken no effectual means to make and maintain the title time with the maintain the title time with the maintain and paramount end. There is a paper here which makes the abolition of slavery in the Territories. The right the war now going on against the institution of negro slavery; and yet we have taken no effectual means to make and maintain that issue with it upon which our safety
and perhaps our social existence depends.
Whoever will look to the history of this
question, and to the circumstances under which we are now placed, must see
that our position is one of imminent danger,
and one to be defended by all the means,
moral and political, of which we can avail

In the art of the first turner and to the eart of the first turner and to the country. There is a
lit departs from the Southern position, that
they divided a resolution, calling on the President
if the country. There is a
lit departs from the Southern position, that
the deared to this white brother; but
to his white brother; but
these white brother; both by word and action
the seed of 10 los acks, \$7.50a8; 0 100 lbs.
these white brother; but
these whit of property, the equality and liberty of tour-teen or fifteen States, the protection of the white man against African equality, as para-white man against African equality, as paramoral and political, of which we can avail white man against African equality, as para- heretofore urged by the South, with so much ourselves in the present emergency. The mount over, or even equal to, the mainten-warfare against African slavery commenced, nance of some political organization which is

barrass us on this subject, her efforts have assailants, and to paralyze all efforts at resistnot been without success. A common origin,

and to paralyze all efforts at resistup, the artist observed "Smith"—"Sardines."

Yes," says Smith, "little fishes in oil."

CITY OF WASHINGTON

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1850.

63- Having puplished Mr. Wallace's leter, as an act of justice we re-publish Gen. lamilton's reply from the Union of yester-

& Mr. Webster will address the Senate o-day on Mr. Soule's amendment.

Important to Cotton Buyers

By reference to the letter of our Baltimore orrespondent it will be seen that the New York underwriters have determined to class Pacific;" as imaginative persons have termcotton in bales, and the buildings in which it is stored as " extra hazardous."

15 Through an error of the compositor the name of Hon. John H. Savage, of Tennessee, was added to those of the special placed among those of the Southern mem-

Fallacies of Free Soil.

"When I turned off into this episode, I we Senate, had repeatedly, during this discussion, asserted that slavery was a moral, political, and personal blessing; that the slave was free from care, contented happy, fat and sleek. Comparisons have been instituted between slaves and laboring freemen, much to the advantage of the condition of slavey. Instances are cited where the slave, after having tried freedom, had voluntarily returned to resume his yoke. Well, if this be so, let us give all a chance to enjoy this blessing. Let the slaves, who choose, go free; and the free, who choose, become slaves. If these gentlemen believe there is a word of truth in what they preach, the slaveholder need be under no apprehension the slaveholder need be under no apprehension that he will ever lack bondsmen."—Speech of Thad

Some antiquated people still suppose that government is useful-that it is a " moral, defend with all the moral and political means political, and personal blessing." Well, if in our power. One of the first steps to this this be so, let us give all a chance to enjoy or refuse this blessing. Let those who choose go without government, and those who choose have one. If the advocates of government political parties as they now exist; we wish believe there is a word of truth in what they preach, they need be under no apprehension that people will all choose to be governed. Let us, therefore, abolish all civil and crimihis party relations. All that we ask is, that nal law, and leave those who prefer it to he shall consider the constitutional rights of have governments, and those who do not, to

Some old fashioned people believe that children are better off, if required to obey their parents, than if left to their own diself-defence. Our relative power in the cretion. Well, let the children decide. Parents will never want obedient children if they leave them to decide for themselves.

> 13 The late collision between Tragedy and Poetry, in New York, will not end in smoke after all. The vengeful terrors of the law have been invoked by N. P. Willis, and Mr. Forrest is to be made to smart for the contact he has occasioned between gutta percha and the person of the Poet.

The pistols and coffee will not be in reuisition-but men learned in assault and pattery, and will take their place, and the public gloat over the revelations which the New York press promises from the develssault. Notoriety may be agreeable some people, but one would suppose that there would be rather " too much of a good thing," for all parties implicated in this transaction.

Northern Experience, vs. Northern Fanati-

Everybody knows Grant Thorburn, the eccentric but sensible old florist of New York, who understands human nature as well as he does botany, and wields the pen as and military governor of New Mexico has been skilfully as the spade.

The greater portion of his life has been spent in the city of New York, but for the last three years he has been travelling through the South, and in a recent letter thus holds up the mirror to his friends at home. The truths he tells may not be palatable to his Northern brethren, but they are wholesome tonics nevertheless. Mr. Thorburn says:

"What with Mormons and Millerites, Socialists and Hicksites, Abolitionists and Deists, we certainly make wide strides to perfection, in this same model Republic of ours. In the palmy days of the Old Thirteen, a man might travel from Dan to Beersheba, with his ox and his ass, his man-servant and maid-servant, his cattle and the stranger at the gate: but now these interlogues. each other upon one vital question, and make the most of our political strength. We must do more—we must go beyond our entrenchments, and meet even the more distant and indirect, but by no means harmless assaults, which are directed against us. We, too, can appeal to public opinion. Our assailant act upon theory, to their theory we can oppose experience. They reason upon an imaginary state of things to, this we may oppose truth and actual knowledge. To do this, however, we too must open up avenues

Mr. Thorburn adds in the conclusion of his letter—"I am satisfied from three years' sojourn in the South, that rice, cotton, and sugar, (three essential necessaries of life,) can only be cultivated by negro labor; the intense heat requisite to perfect these plants no white man can endure; many

Miss Susan Nipper, in one of Dick-

believe that a great proportion of the Amercan population of California may be classed under the latter division. The St. Louis

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS .- The ste ora arrived yesterday from New Orleans. Among ber arrived yesterday from New Orleans. Among the passengers were twenty-one residents of II inois and Missouri, on their return from California. They bring with them sixty thousand dol ars in gold and gold dust.

Thousands go and have gone to take grab at the gold, without any intention of making California their home.

On another column we give extracts from California papers, which will enable our readers to form a correct idea of the actual ondition of things in the "Paradise of the

To the Editors of the Southern Press:

GENTLEMEN: Understanding it to be your pursion may be one of great good,) I beg to submi

1st. Whether the precedent of opposition to the admission of California without an equivalent, is not a dangerous one for the South, in view of the ions indulged with regard to the prese on of Slave States for admission hereafter 2d. Whether, considering that the North share

qually in the vast expense of blood and treasure, which the acquisition of Texas and the territories st; it is not a fair proposition that that section of the Union should have three, viz: California New Mexico, and Utah, of the eight States into which Texas and the territories are to be sub-divided? I speak of it wholly as a question of a political power.

3d. Whether the South is not losing more, by he present agitation with regard to California, and he consequences which are likely in any event to grow out of it, than she can possibly gain if she obtained all that is asked by the most extreme Southern politicians.

4th. Whether the almost uninterrupted control of the Federal Government, which the South has so long enjoyed, is not owing principally to the fact of her being a MINORITY PARTY; and whether would be desirable, if it were possible, to

hange positions in this respect with the North. As I understand the "Press" to deal in dignified rgument, rather than in that denunciation which nfortunately disgraces a portion of the American Press, I submit these propositions in a spirit of the utmost reliance upon its fairness and candor, and with no merely controversial views.

Most respectfully, JUVENAL.

83 In answer to our correspondent, Juenal, we have briefly to say-

1. That the opposition to the admissif California is not-made to obtain an equivalent, but a division—the territory claimed here for one State being too large, and including a region of sufficient extent for a Southern State, adapted, by climate, to Southern proluctions and Southern labor.

2. That when we acquired Texas we secured Oregon also, and that the latter is an equivalent for the former. And that the territory of California, New Mexico, and Utah, are all that are involved in the present lispute, and that we are not quite prepared to give up all, and throw in a part of Texas for good measure.

3. Certainly not.

4. We deny that the South has controlled contrary, that all, or a great majority of its powers, are now and have been exercised more in favor of the North than the South. the election of Southern Presidents to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Congressional.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, June 26. Mr. FOOTE submitted a resolution calling upon the President for information whether a civil appointed since the 4th of March last, and whether ich officer has received instructions to take measures for the organization of a State Government also calling for copies of all orders or correspon dence in relation to such State organization, and whether Colonel Munroe's proclamation relative to that subject was authorized or sanctioned by the Executive.

Mr. F. disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon the conduct of any of the Executive officers of the Government. It must be seen that the act of Colonel Munroe was a high-handed attempt to settle by the sword, a question of boundary now pending before the Senate. He had no idea that such a flagrant act of usurpation had been sancioned by the Executive, and his design in offerng the resolution was to give him the earliest opportunity to relieve himself from any such suspiion or imputation.

Objection being made, the resolution lies over. The California bill was taken up at 1 o'clock

Mr. DOUGLASS replied to that portion of Mr louin's speech, relating to the public lands in

Mr. WEBSTER next took the floor, and the urther consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. CLAY moved that the daily hour of meet

o'clock, A. M. which after some debate was agreed to. The Senate then after an Executive session ad-

g of the Senate until otherwise ordered, be 11

ourned.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. STANTON of Tennessee endeavored the House, whether, if such call has been made, the same has been ordered, advised or approved by the Executive, and by whom and by what authority such proceedings have been adopted, to

change the Government of said Territory. But Mr. OTIS objecting, leave was not Shortly afterwards, the House took up the Iowa

ach State, the right to determine the co inder which votes within her jurisdiction shall

regarded as valid. Mr. THOMPSON based his argument on the round that to refuse to count the Mormon votes, question, would be to deny these voters the privileges of citizenship clearly their right : that heir mistake in voting in the county in which they did not reside, should not be counted agains hem, as had they voted elsewhere in the sam not have been questioned.

Mr. McGAUGHEY having next obtained the

floor, the House adjourned.

# CORRESPONDENCE

FROM OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONENT BALTIMORE, June 25, 6 p. m

rrival of the Niagara-Murder and As Death of a Trotter-A New York movement-Fanny Kemble-The British Minister-Calif News-The Markets, &c.

The steamship Niagara is just announced as having arrived at Halifax, with seven days later stelligence from Europe, a telegraphic account of

There has been considerable excitement in our city, this morning, on account of an ann nent that a young lad about 19 years of age named Arminius Watkins, son of Thomas C. Watkins, of the firm of Watkins, Dungan & Waesrhe, had been assaulted last night, causing his death at an early hour this morning. It ap pears that he was walking along with two other white lads, when three bricks were thrown at them, and one black man, came up and struck Watkins on the head with a brick, which knocked him senseless. The police are in pursuit of the suspected parties:

The celebrated trotting horse Rattler fell suddenly dead yesterday morning, whilst training on the Baltimore Trotting Course. He was to have run in several contests next week. The cause of his death is a mystery, and foul play is

New York to follow the example of Baltimore in getting up a popular demonstration in favor of the compromise now before the Senate. They tried it a week or two ago and failed, and a cerain second failure, it is predicted, will be the

A letter from New York says that Mrs. Fanny Kemble is preparing to visit England for the pur pose of giving Shaksperian Readings. She exwelcome to the scene of her former triumphs.

The News from California attracts general at ention, and the mails, which arrived at New York last evening by the Ohio, are looked for with great interest. Returned Californians state that there is a strong party at San Francisco in lavor of cutting loose from Uncle Sam alto

The British Minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, is mong the lions in New York.

The New York Board of Underwriters have letermined that on and after to-day all cotton in pales will be classed as " extra hazardous," in the list of insurable property. The buildings in which it is

In the Baltimore market, before the foreign news, there were some small sales of flour and corn at yesterday's rates, but the news has since suspended all operations.

At New York and Philadelphia the markets

were all checked by the news.

Later from Chagres and Havana ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO AT NEW YORK. New York, June 24-4 o'clock, P. M.

U. S. Mail Steamer Ohio, Capt. Schenck, ar-She brings the mails from California, but no later news than received by the Crescent City

this morning.

The Ohio brings 144 passengers, 9 of whom are from Havana, 45 from Chagres, and 90 from New Orleans. Among the latter are a number of famifrom Havana, 45 from Chagres, and 90 from New Orleans. Among the latter are a number of families, who have come north to spend the summer. She has also on board, in addition to the gold brought from California, 10,000 Mexican dollars, consigned to Hoge & Co. of this city.

The Falcon left Chagres on the 13th and arrived at Havana on the 18th. The Georgia arrived

No news of importance from Havana. The prisoners captured by the Pizarro are yet on board the Sobrano, where they would remain until disposed of by the Spanish Government at home.

iome. In the meantime, they are undergoing a sort o ex parte or mock trial preparatory to knowing their fate. Havana was perfectly quiet, the cholera had in a great measure disappeared, and business of every description has a sur.

ARRIVAL OF CUBA INVADERS IN CUSTODY.

New Orleans, June 20.—The United States Marshal has arrived from Key West, with Cols. Gonzales, O'Hara and Pickett, and Capt. Lewis, Cuba invasionists, in custody.

The British steamer "Thames" arrived at Mobile yesterday, with \$300,000 in specie. No news

OUTH CAROLINA AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION CHARLESTON, June 22.—A large and enthusias-tic meeting of our citizens was held last night, for the purpose of hearing the sentiments of the dele-gates from this State who have returned from the Nashville Convention. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and the proceedings of the Convention were endorsed by the meeting.

MAINE-MORE BALLOTING FOR U. S. SENATOR. Portland, Monday, June 24. The second ballot for U. S. Senator on Friday in the Maine House of Representatives, was a follows. The whole number is 149; necessary to a choice, therefore, 75.

Hannabal Hamlin, Dem. George Evans, Whig, Samuel Fessenden, Ab, Jno. Hubbard, Dem. Henry W. Paine, W. P. Fessenden and John Anderson, 1 cac h The third ballot is appointed for to-day, but the esult is not yet received.

## California Markets.

Prices Current of Lading articles on sale in San Francisco Market, May 14:

Lard, 40a50 cts; Butter 45a60 cts; Cheese, superior, 75a80 cts; do common—; Rice, 10a11 cts; Sugar, good brown 18a20 cts; do white, clayed, none; do crushed loaf, none; do loaf, none.

Bread—Pilot. per lb, 14 a 16e; do. Navy, none; do. Chili, none. Bricks, per M, none. Candles—sperm, per lb, 55 a 60c; do. tallow; mould, no sale. Coal—Anthracite, per ton, 25 a 30; do. soft, none. Coffee—Rio and Manilla, 30 a 40c; do. Java, none Dried Fruit, per lb,—dried Apples, 25 a 30c; dried Peaches, 25 a 30 cts; Raisins, Malaga, per box, \$10 a \$11; do. cash, per lb, none.

United States Senator von Maine.—The second ballot for United States Senator, on Friday, in the Maine House of Representatives, was as follows:—The whole number is 149; necessary to a choice, therefore, 75. Hannibal Hamlin, dem., 63; George Evans, whig, 35; Samuel Fessenden, abolitionist, 26; Jno. Hubbard, dem., 23; Henry W. Paine, 2; W. P. Fessenden, and Jno. Anderson, 1 each. The third ballot is appointed for today, but the result is not yet received.

Homestead exemption laws have been passed New York, Maine, Ohio, Georgia, Texas chigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and California.

Mexico, causing much alarm. The general government has donated \$10,000 for the relief of the poorer classes who are attacked with the epidemic, and a sum of 3,000 dollars has been given by a private individual.

FIRE FROM LIGHTNING .- The whole village of FIRE FROM LIGHTNING.—The whole village of Exeter, N. H., came near being destroyed by fire on the 29th inst., communicated by lightning to the stables of the Railroad House. The hotel, as also the Swamscot house and stables, and the confectionery and dwelling of Mr. C. W. Hervey, were consumed. Many other houses were on fire, and only a change of wind saved the village. In several parts of Massachusetts the lightning struck, and in Southboro burnt the barn of John Plymnton.

ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—We publish to-day the Address adopted by the Nashville Convention. It is a cool and dispassionate argument and appeals in behalf of the South as guarantied by the Constitution, and as will be insisted upon "at all hazards and to the last extremity." Our readers, doubtless will give it a very general perusal. Spirit of Jefferson, (Vu.)

The Nashville convention adjourned on the 12th, and, doubtless, within a day or two we shall have the Address to the Southern people which it prepared. The convention, we think, has been one of the most important parliaments that have ever been held in the South-not only on account of the momentous nature of the subjects it met to consider, but from the vast array of talent which it attracted. Considering the slanders winch have been piled upon it, like "Pelion on Ossa," the doubts, even among those who are sound in Southern opinion, as to its necessity at present, the efforts made by partizans to discredit it, and a variety of other causes, it has been successful and complete beyond the warmest expectations of its friends. None now but the most shameless of party knaves, we presume, will speak ill of it, or dare to say that it indicated a purpose less honorable than to defend and vinficate the South.

" It has been the fortune of the convention (says the Charleston Mercury) to fix the proper mark upon all the lies and slanders of which it has been the topic,—first, by as sembling with delegations from nine States; and secondly, by the dignity, moderation, firmness and authority of all its proceedings. It has vindicated the South without aiming any blow at the Union. It has dealt honorably with the questions that distract tho country; it has proposed a basis of settlement that is at once moderate and effectual that is neither an evasion, nor a fraud, nor a riddle. It proposes to divide the territory in dispute, between the two sections, giving to the North much the larger part, but reserving something definitely and surely to the South; and this division is on a line which is consecrated by history as a dividing line between the North and South.

"Another point of great importance is that the convention went through its deliberations in the best temper, and came to its mighty conclusions with entire unanimity. It was a body of men of high talent; Il the common causes that distract men representing a wide and diversified country were in operation there, and the numbers were, with few exceptions, strangers to each other. A week's deliberation brought all these diversified elements into perfect harmony, and the decisions were approved unanimously. There is, then, in the cause of the South, a basis on which all her sons can meet as brothers, and the convention has proved this. If it had done nothing else, its session would be memorable. The South can now meet in council, with a precedent full of assurance and trust in herself—in the wisdom and discre-tion of her statesmen, and in the essential unity and mutual confidence of her people. These are among the considerations mark the convention at Nashville as one of the great events of our times."-Alabama Tribune, Mobile.

A "FAST" WIFE .- The Portland Argus tells the following good story of the smartness and spirit of a women in the settlement, and thinks it "the fastest case on record,"-that "it will take a balloon to beat

"One of our citizens intending to make a journey East last week, picked up his duds and started for the cars, just in season to get a seat, leaving his wife (whom he much regretted could not accompany him) in the yard, hanging out a washing of clothes. No sooner had he turned the corner, than his wife threw on her go-tomeetin's, went to the cars and took a seat before her lord entered. For eighty miles or so, this happy couple travelled in the same car, without the better half discovering this indefatigable lady.

Arriving at W., while the husband was enquiring the location of his friends, his wife

made for the house, and become happily domicilliated before he arrived. Stepping into the parlor of his triends, after the congratulation had passed, expressed their regret that he had not brought his wife. "Oh," said he, "she is so busy, she could not leave. Very sorry—very sorry I could not leave.
Very sorry—very sorry I could not bring her along." "Well," said his hostess, "so are we; but there is a lady staying with us that looks so much like your wife, that you could hardly tell them apart. Wait, and I Shortly afterwards, the House took up the Iowa ens' novels, insists very strongly on the discontested election case, upon which speeches tinction to be drawn between "permanents" and "temporaries."

Shortly afterwards, the House took up the Iowa contested election case, upon which speeches were delivered by Messrs. Strong and McDondard the English of the contestant, Mr. D. F. Miller.

Peaches, 25 a 30 cts; Raisins, Malaga, per box, \$10 a \$11; do. cash, per lb, none. Spirits—Brandy, in cases, 7 a \$6. do. French, per gal., 2 a \$2 50; do. American do., none; none; none; none; ale, per doz., do; Porter, do do; Claret, do., 3 a \$5; Champagne, do., 7 a \$9; Holland Gin, in cases, none; do per gal, none; Pickles, per doz., 14 a \$16; salt water Soap, per lb., 10 a \$11; do. cash, per lb, none. Spirits—Brandy, in cases, 7 a \$6. do. French, Spirits—B